

committee if you have questions but, in general outline, that is the kind of a center that we are talking about.

I will say two other things about it. One is, a center must meet the needs for two kinds of analysis. One is macro, and that provides very little difficulty with regard to confidentiality. But the other and also very important is microanalysis where people are trying to discover what are the factors which account for the various conditions such as why are some establishments expanding and others are not. Why is it that some people are poor and others are not? Why is it that some kinds of poverty are persistent over time while others evaporate quickly with age and education? This type of microanalysis where the data base has to provide for the association of data about individual units, both longitudinally and latitudinally, this is where the great difficulty is. We think this need can also be met without releasing information about any individual, but it would be wrong to consider a data center that did not provide for this kind of analytical use as well as the macro type of analytical use.

Mr. Chairman, I think I have taken more time than I had really anticipated. It might be better, then, if I stopped at this point so that you could ask the kind of questions which are pertinent to your interests. I will say before closing that for the information of the subcommittee, I have attached to the report for the record a table showing the detailed expenditures of the Federal statistical program for the year 1950 and for each fiscal year from 1956 to 1968 by program and by agency because I thought this committee might like to have that kind of a record.

Thank you.

Representative BOLLING. Without objection, that will also be included. Mr. Bowman, we are grateful to you for your comprehensive and thoughtful statement. We will include your prepared statement at this point in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF RAYMOND T. BOWMAN

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am glad to have the opportunity to again appear before this Subcommittee to discuss the Federal Statistical Program: its goals, its recent achievements and the outlook for the future. The Joint Economic Committee through this Subcommittee has played an important role in securing the substantial improvements of Federal statistics over the past two decades. Your hearings have provided a forum at which the relation of statistics to policy making has been made explicit—a meeting place where the producers and users of statistics can search together for better ways to bring more and better quantitative information to bear on crucial policy issues.

The subject of the current hearings are particularly pertinent because they focus attention on areas of central importance to the further improvement of Federal statistics—the coordination, integration and appropriate availability of Government statistics.

In 1956, shortly after shifting from academic pursuits to my present responsibility for statistical coordination, I attempted to set forth in an address before the American Statistical Association some ideas for the improvement of Federal statistics. I entitled that address: "Philosophy of an Integrated Federal Statistical Program." My emphasis in that paper was on the need for developing and improving appropriately interrelated, accurate, timely, consistent and relevant statistical information for a better delineation of the economic and social functioning of the Nation and its parts.

I attempted to focus attention on three requirements:

The need to better understand, in quantitative terms, how the economy operates;

The need to be able to diagnose corrective actions where appropriate;

And the ability to evaluate the success of corrective actions taken.